

South Africa

Apartheid and colonial rule

Trade

- What about South Africa's location (relative or absolute) would have made it perfect for trade?



South Africa

- ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST STRATEGIC POSITIONS!
 - Route from Europe to Asia
 - Portuguese, Dutch, English
- Still important for trading routes between South America, Europe, and Asia.
- Five major ports
 - 13,000 freights annually
 - 500 million tons of cargo

Geography of South Africa

- Southern tip!
- Central Plateau
- Kalahari Desert

Colonial Rule

- Dutch rule from 1652-1795
- British Occupy from 1795-1803
- Dutch Rule 1803-1806
- British Occupy in 1806



- What is the difference between "occupation" and "ruling" ?
- Which of the two fits the definition of imperialism?

Under Dutch Rule...

- Jan van Riebeeck in 1652
- Supply Station for the Dutch East India Company
- Imperialism then Colonialism
 - Set servants free to start their own farms in South Africa

Under British Control...

- France conquered the Netherlands
 - (where Dutch people are from)
- Prince William of Orange
- "Occupation"
- Officials received salaries
- Lenient taxation
- Import of technology
- Unrest in the East!
- Peace of Amiens
 - Returned South Africa to the Netherlands



Colonial Legacy

- Apartheid
 - Afrikaans word meaning "apartness"
- Apartheid Vocabulary:
 - Apartheid
 - Separate Development
 - Bantustans
 - Nelson Mandela
 - Passbooks

What is the history of apartheid?

- In 1806, Great Britain captured the colony from the Dutch.
- Diamonds in 1867 gold in 1886
 - British forced blacks off the mineral-rich land.
- In 1948 the racist Nationalist Party was elected to power.
 - The government established an official policy called "apartheid."
- The South African government tried to completely separate the small number of whites from the black majority.
 - "Separate Development"

What does "separate development" mean?

- It meant that black people could be treated nicely to a certain extent.
- In South Africa, they followed this unjust concept.

Apartheid Laws

- Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (1949)
- Immorality Act of 1950
 - Maintain racial superiority
- Population Registration Act
 - Four Categories (black, white, colored, Asian)
 - "passbooks"
- Group Areas Act (1950)
- Bantu Authorities Act (1951)
 - Bantustans/homelands
 - Lost South African rights



What were the tribal “homelands” or bantustans?

- A bantustan is another name for a tribal reserve meant for black South Africans.
- The reserves were set apart from the white citizens of the country.

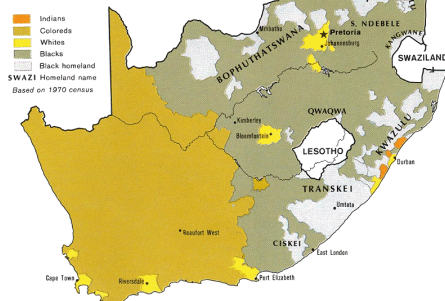
Were any of the bantustans considered countries?

- The bantustans of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei were declared independent, but no other foreign nations recognized them as independent.

Racial Concentrations and Homelands

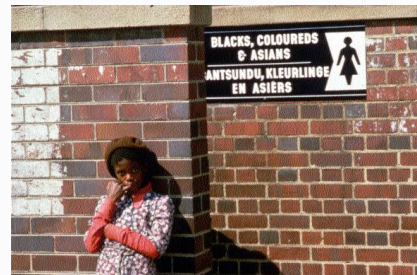
Racial concentrations of 30% or more by magisterial district

NOTE: Portions of Colored, Indian, and white areas may also have an equal or slightly larger percentage of other racial groups. Black areas have no other racial groups as high as 30%. Homelands are traditional areas set aside by the South African government for specific black ethnic groups. All have a black population in excess of 50%. Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda have been granted nominal independence by South Africa.



Apartheid Laws

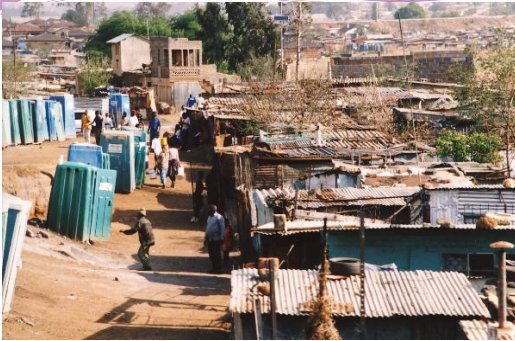
- Separate Amenities Act
 - Separate public facilities
 - Could not vote
- Bantu Education Act
 - No education by law

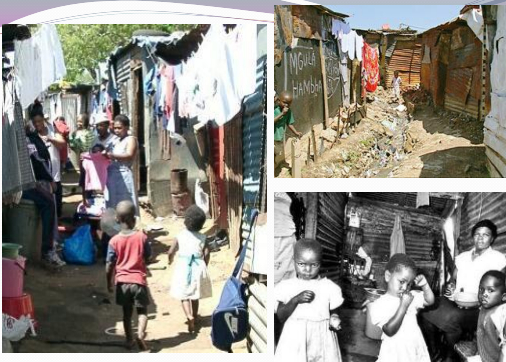




Compare and Contrast: White & Black living circumstances

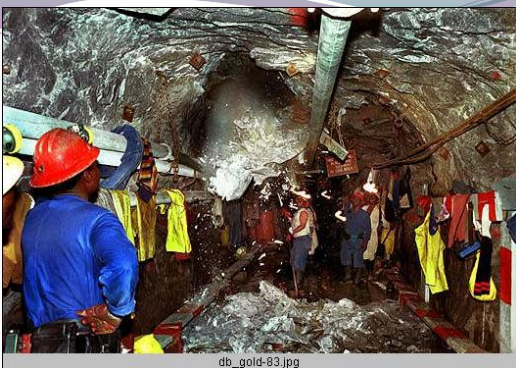
- Not allowed to live out of bantustans
- Very poor conditions, lived in huts
- High unemployment rate
- Set away from valuables
- Whites were in comfortable conditions
- Had industries and opportunities all around them
- More chances to make money





- Most black men had to leave their homeland to find work in mines or factories.

- Women raised whatever crops they could.



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Why did this happen?

- South Africa wanted whites to have a better, richer life for themselves.
 - They owned all of the cities, and rich mineral resources.
- The other areas with less goods to be produced were meant for the blacks to live in, giving them less advantages than the whites.

Resistance

- The shanty towns became centers for black groups who resisted the white government.
- Sharpeville 1960
 - Refused to carry passbooks
- Thousands resisted apartheid by refusing to work, refusing to buy white products, going into “white only” areas, and marching in nonviolent demonstrations.

- State of Emergency
 - 156 days
 - 69 dead, 187 wounded
- 1961 South Africa became a republic
 - 1963 suspended from the United Nations!
- Steven Biko
 - SASO (South African Students Organization)
 - Black Consciousness Movement
 - Died in police custody
 - “hunger strike” ??
- Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd
 - Prime Minister
 - Apartheid becomes worse
 - Blacks arrested for any reason



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End of Apartheid

- F.W. de Klerk
 - Reformist
 - President of South Africa 1989
 - Began removing legislation
- Nelson Mandela
 - Prison for 27 years!
- 1991 desegregation
- In 1994, the government agreed to an open elections. The African National Congress, the largest anti-apartheid party, won.
- Nelson Mandela became the new president of South Africa.

